1118 and they formed only 7·04 per cent. of the total volume of litigation in the State as against 9·28 in the previous year. The number of suits for disposal showed a fall from 6,697 to 4,501. The number disposed of also fell from 5,333 in 1118 to 3,890 in 1119. These figures, show that there was a decline in the usefulness and popularity of these institutions. This is regrettable in view of the high ideals underlying the creation of these courts. The object of my motion is to draw the attention to this fact so that the question may be enquired into and necessary measures adopted to improve the situation.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: The Village Panchayat Courts, I must confess have proved to be failure. The honourable Judges of the High Court have inspected the courts and they have reported that the works turned out by these courts are far from satisfactory. Sir, it is my own experience that when a leading member of the bar visits the court, the judges in the court get up and begin to show respect. This state of affairs is not conducive to the administration of justice. The High Court has recommended that at least in important towns in the State small cause courts should be established. With regard to the existing Panchayat Courts, I on behalf of the Government, would appeal to the honourable members to induce very respectable people of the locality to take up the work of judges, because it is honorary work and they could come there as a citizen of the locality and dispense justice in a fair and conscientious manner. If that could be done the existing Village Panchayat Courts will prove to be more useful. As it is now, they are not able to get even the quorum.

MR. S. SANKARANARAYANAN TAMPI: Sir, I have sent a cut motion.

PRESIDENT: Time is over.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 15,36,436 under Demand No. VII – Administration of Justice—was put to vote and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—EDUCATION—GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY – Rs. 13,50,000.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 13,50,000 under Demand No. XVII—Education—Government grant to the Travancore University.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I do not move motions Nos. 330 to 332.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR: Sir, I have sent in another cut motion to discuss about the desirability.....

PRESIDENT: You can choose any, because it is to reduce a total grant.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR: Sir, I move for the reduction of the total allotment of Rs. 13,50,000 under Demand XVII by Rs. 5. I am moving this motion just to bring to the notice of the Government and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair.]

this House the desirability of providing more seats to the students who wish to get admission in the Medical Colleges in the Presidency and outside. For the last few years, the State students are handicapped, especially the students of Travancore and Cochin, as they are given only a limited number of seats in the Medical Colleges. In answer to an interpellation in this house during this Session, I remember to have heard from the Surgeon General that 6 candidates are chosen for admission to the Medical College. When my friend Mr. K. R. Narayanan argued vehemently that we should have a Medical College affiliated to our University on a former occasion I heard the Dewan-President saying that under the existing circumstances it was very difficult to have a Medical College in Travancore. Sir, as long as we are not able to have a college of our own, I ask you Sir, whether it is not feasible to send more students outside so that we may have enough qualified medical men in this country.

PRESIDENT: How many are we sending now?

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: We are sending 6 candidates and their course is for five years.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR: Sir, I am of the opinion that more students should be selected and sent up. Our Government should move the Madras University authorities and see that more accommodation is reserved for the State subjects. We are going to have our Public Health Department reformed. Then I am sure the State will feel the dearth of qualified medical men. When our Government proposes to provide medical aid in every village by establishing more dispensaries, I doubt very much whether the present arrangement will be quite satisfactory to secure the services of qualified medical men in the Government departments.

The next matter which I shall bring to the notice of the Government and the University authorities, is the difficulty in getting admission for students in the different colleges of the University, in the Government Hostel. Sir, in this connection, I shall draw the attention of the Government to the accommodation provided for in other colleges affiliated to our University. In the annual report of the University it is stated that out of the 853 students in the St. Berchman's college, Changanacherry, they have provided accommodation in the college hostel for 354 students and in aided hostels for 102 students. Thus, in all, about 456 students out of 853 were provided accommodation by the college authorities. This is more than 50 per cent. So also, in the Alwaye Union Christian College, out of a strength of 417 students the authorities have provided accommodation for 287 students in their own College Hostel. To an interpellation, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor replied the other day, that the total number of students in the different colleges under the University is about 2300 and that Government have provided accommodation only for 107 students in the Hostel. I am told that in the Women's hostel some 60 students are given accommodation. On the whole, accommodation is being given to 167 students.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

When questioned as to the number of applications for admission to the Government hostel, I remember to have been told that only 227 students had applied. I have personally known in the case of my own child, who desired to get admission in the hostel, the difficulties in securing admission in the hostel. I am convinced that it was much more difficult to get admission in the hostels than to get an appointment in the Government service under the existing rules. Really, many of the students might not have applied knowing full well the difficulties that they have to encounter. It is not exactly because they get convenience outside that they do not seek admisssion in the hostels, but because of the real difficulty experienced by them in getting admission to the hostels as the number of seats are limited. Sir, in these days of rationing, people find it difficult to secure lodging for their children in the City. Even if friends are prepared to oblige some of the guardians, it is really very hard on their part to claim such an obligation from their friends especially now. So, I wish to emphasise this point, that Government should find a way out and provide better accommodation for the college students.

I may point out that at a time when our Colleges were affiliated to the Madras University, the Law College alone had a separate hostel accommodating about 200 students, and even then our College hostel was having the very same accommodation. Now, having our own University and having a strength numbering about 2,800 it is pitiable to note that the accommodation in the hostels has not been improved.

With these words, I move this motion.

MR. N. D. PARAMESWARAN NAMBOODIRI: I support the motion and my object is to discuss the working of the Research Section. It is needless to expatiate upon the importance of research or upon the fundamental purpose that it serves in leading a University to its ultimate goal. The main difficulty that is being felt in reviewing the work of our Research Section is that, being a new department, we cannot naturally expect perfection in its working. It is true that its administration report enumerates a catalogue of achievements and it is also true that some of them have served really a useful purpose especially from the commercial point of view. Nevertheless, let me submit that whatever be the number of actual achievements, the standard that is being maintained is below the normal expectation. An infallible test is provided by a simple question, *viz.*, "How many of our research works have had the privilege of finding a place in the recognised scientific journals of the world?"

PRESIDENT: Quite a large number.

MR. N. D. PARAMESWARAN NAMBOODIRI: Let me, however, point out two or three points as to the manner in which the future working of the department is to be continued. These are the points I am going to mention. The first difficulty is with regard to the absence of proper equipment. Advanced research is highly inconvenient if not impossible if there is no micro-electrical set which is so essential for the purpose of weighing minute biological products. Similarly, even the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. N. D. Parameswaran Namboodiri.]

X-ray set that is available was got down twenty years ago and I do not know whether it can serve any useful purpose now. The University authorities can certainly argue that materials are not available due to the war conditions and I agree; but it has to be borne in mind that though the Central Research Institute was inaugurated only very recently, some sort of an informal research bureau existed even prior to that, and I do not know how the authorities failed to provide at least the most important equipment even earlier. Similarly, it has been complained that important periodicals and reference books are not available so that the scholars have to go to the Indian Institute and other places for the purpose of reference alone. Last year, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was set apart to improve the Research Section, and I should like to know whether any amount has been spent despite the knowledge that equipment are few and far between.

Sir, I wish to point out one or two facts about the research scholars themselves. Research is a costly affair and the more advanced it becomes the greater is the expenditure involved. Though the stipends were slightly increased this year, the fellowships and the stipends that are awarded today are hardly sufficient to attract the best brains to the University. Instances are not wanting where the scholars have abandoned their work half-way, a tendency that ought to be nipped in the bud. Almost all the brilliant research in any country were obtained after life-long labour and undivided attention. Secondly, if sufficient encouragement is not given, only lukewarm scholars will be forthcoming. After all, the strength of research depends not upon the number of scholars taken every year but upon the kind of work they are turning out as well as upon the choice of the really competent scholar.

It has also been complained that proper.....

PRESIDENT: I fully realise what the honourable member says; but what is his suggestion?

MR. N. D. PARAMESWARAN NAMBOODIRI: We should concentrate upon a few important items and leave out all the others for the present. Virtually speaking, this Research Section has become the jack-of-all-trades.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The idea of the Research Institute is to take up matters in which the State is interested *viz.*, the industrial, agricultural and other developments of the State, and to give facilities for research by a number of studentships and Professorships. Does the honourable member suggest that only two or three items must be concentrated upon and the rest not worried about? There are at least 25 to 30 subjects in which the State is vitally interested.

MR. N. D. PARAMESWARAN NAMBOODIRI: Yes, Sir, and I have my reasons for that. We have not yet built up a healthy tradition in this respect and the Department has not yet begun the work on systamatic lines. Therefore, until some sort of research is carried on for a few years, it is better that we concentrate upon a few important points.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Therefore, your suggestion is that here should be no research on mineral sands or on shark-liver oil or upon tapioca or upon paddy or upon cocoanut pests because there is no ystematic concentration on research. There are two theories possible. do not want to take up the time of the honourable members but must say this. One theory is that research should have nothing to lo with practical matters, that knowledge is something abstract and hat pure science should be cultivated for its own sake. That theory as held the ground for a number of years and is even now or until he war, at all events, has been the prevailing theory in England, *viz.*, hat anything sklo to research or industry or agriculture is beneath he dignity of the man engaged upon research. Germany, the United States and Japan took exactly the opposite view. But the result of the war has switched over the English mind from the earlier point of view o the German, Japanese and the Russian point of view. The present esearch organisation of the University which is in its infant stage has been organised on the basis that everything which is studied must be applied immediately to industry and agriculture. Government are willing to spare any amount of money for the purpose. Last year a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was promised to us and I may say at once that f out of the reservation that we have got—Rs. 7 or 8 crores—it is necessary to spend 3 or 4 crores of rupees upon research, Government would not have the slightest hesitation to give up all the schemes on roads, buildings, etc., and concentrate on the former because in the long run research will pay. At the present moment we are in the difficult position of not getting men of world-wide importance. We hope, as soon as the war is over, to get the foremost men in the world in the department of Geology, in the department of Physics and in the departments of Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry and paying them, if necessary Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 a month. Professor Einstein, to whom in the course of a conversation, I offered Rs. 6,000, preferred to go to the Princeton University for reasons of his own. Men like him—men of the foremost eminence in the world will be attracted to Travancore after the war by the salary that we will offer on the simple and sole condition that they will stay here only for three years that every year they will be expected to train a prescribed number of our local men. It is going to be very difficult in the future for our students to get admission into the British Universities. Therefore we have to concentrate on research here. Which of these researches are most adequate and most suitable for further development will be decided only by going over a fairly wide ground.

MR. N. D. PARAMESWARAN NAMBOODIRI: Of course, I do not certainly argue that these matters do not properly belong to the domain of research. With the equipment at our disposal, is it not better that we concentrate on a few, so that the utmost efficiency can be derived.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT : Order, order. There again, this Government have offered to hand over the mineral sands to a company which is going to exploit those mineral sands by having a manufactory here or we have to manufacture the products ourselves.

[At this stage Mr. S. Sankaranarayanan Tampi stood up.]

PRESIDENT : Order, order.

MR. S. SANKARANARAYANAN TAMPI : Sir, I wish to go out.

PRESIDENT : Order, order.

MR. S. SANKARANARAYANAN TAMPI : Sir, I wish to go out. When the President is on his legs we have to take his permission, to go out, according to the rulings. (*Laughter*).

PRESIDENT : Yes, you can go out. (*Renewed Laughter.*) The question is whether we should spend on research. Supposing we have got the necessary equipment for starting a industry with mineral sands. Already Mr. Pereira, who is not here today, has produced marvellous results in his own mineral sands factory equipped with only elementary apparatus. In our University we have produced two results out of our researches some of which can be disclosed and some of which cannot. The question is that we must have superior equipment. Take for instance shark-liver oil. We have not got the apparatus. Again we have not got irradiation apparatus for producing what are called the invisible rays for testing the vitamin contents of food-stuffs. Is it, therefore, suggested that in view to the absence of these things, the research should be stopped ?

MR. N. D. PARAMESWARAN NAMBOODIRI : If progress has been made in certain directions, I do not argue that those steps should be retraced.

I want to point out one other matter. It has been complained that the scholars are not given proper directions. To cast such an obligation upon Professors and Lecturers who are over-burdened with class work is likely to produce only meagre results. The provisions obtaining in sister Universities in this respect are worthy of consideration. If my information is correct, in the Madras University, there is one full-time Professor and one or two Lecturers in the Arts Section alone but here I do not think we have got a separate staff for the supervision of the research alone.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. There is no research section attached to the Arts College here.

MR. N. D. PARAMESWARAN NAMBOODIRI : That is the practice obtaining in the Madras University. After all the genius of the scholar by itself cannot work wonders unless if he is given proper direction and effective supervision over his work. These are the only matters which I have to bring before the House.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു്, പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാർക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായി ഇവിടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും സഹായം ലഭിക്കേണ്ട ആനുകൂല്യ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാർ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലേയും അവിടത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെയും മയവേറിയ കാരുണ്യം കൊണ്ടു്, മറ്റെല്ലാവഴിയിലും എന്നപോലെ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനിലയിലും, സർവ്വോപരി മുന്നോട്ടു വന്നുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കാളേജുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ വേണ്ടവിധം ഉയരാൻ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാർക്കു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു മാത്രം ഇവിടെ എടുത്തു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ദാക്ഷിണ്യപൂർവ്വം പല സഹായങ്ങളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതിനെ എല്ലാം ഞങ്ങൾ കൃതജ്ഞതാപൂർവ്വം അനുസ്മരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. കാളേജുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യത്തിൽ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി അധികാരികളും, മാക്കിന്റെ ശതമാനത്തോതും മറ്റു ചില നിയമങ്ങളും വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു നടത്തുന്നു. ഉന്നത സംസ്കാരസമ്പന്നരും പാരമ്പര്യമുള്ളവരുമായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളോടു സമം നിന്നു വിജയം സമ്പാദിക്കുവാൻ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായാംഗങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയാസമാണെന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു രഹസ്യകാര്യമല്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽപരീക്ഷയിൽ പുലയസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ൬൨ പേർ മാത്രമേ ചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ളു എന്നും അവരിൽ അഞ്ചുപേർ മാത്രമേ വിജയം സമ്പാദിച്ചുള്ളു എന്നും കാണാൻ കഴിയും. ഇവരിൽ കേവലം രണ്ടു പേർക്കു മാത്രമേ കാളേജിൽ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിച്ചുള്ളു. എല്ലാവർക്കും പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടാതിരുന്നതു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി അധികൃതരുടെ ദാക്ഷിണ്യക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും, യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും കൂടി നൽകൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ടതു ഏറ്റവും ആവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം അങ്ങയുടെ മയവേറിയ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവനന്തപുരം, കോട്ടയം, നാഗർകോവിൽ എന്നീ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാർക്കു കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുന്നുണ്ടു്. കുറേ വർഷത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും കാളേജുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യത്തിൽ, സംസ്കൃതത്തിലും, ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും ഉപരിപഠനത്തിനു യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി അധികാരികൾ വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മാക്കിന്റെ തോതു മറ്റു നിയമങ്ങളും ഇവയുടെ പരിധിയിൽനിന്നും, പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാരെ ഒഴിവാക്കി വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനസൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ കാരുണ്യപൂർവ്വം വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു്, ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. C. S. LEKSHMANA AIYAR: In moving the resolution tabled against my name, I wish to speak a few words regarding the unsatisfactory treatment extended to the Sanskrit College in the matter of the recent revision of pay of the staff of the different colleges attached to the University. In doing so, let me not be understood as in any way grudging the increased pay that has been allotted to the members of the other colleges attached to the University. All that I plead for is that the status of the Sanskrit College must be raised and adequate pay given to the members of the staff of that college. The Press Note dated the 26th June 1945 announces an increase of pay to the Professors and Lecturers in all the colleges attached to the University; but I am pained to see that the Press Note does not make a reference at all to the Sanskrit College. It possibly cannot be that it is not a College attached to the University. It is also learned that this revision of pay is to take effect from the 1st of Makaram 1119. On enquiry I subsequently learned that some nominal increase in pay is given to the Principal and members of the staff of the Sanskrit college as well. But no mention of it is made in the Press Note, and there is absolutely no comparison, in fact it is quite inadequate—so far as one can judge from the increase of pay allotted to the members of the other colleges attached to the University.

But before instituting any comparison on these lines, let me state a few facts which, to me appear relevant. This is a Hindu State. And it is proper that the study of Sanskrit is encouraged to the maximum extent possible here. It is not as if the study of Sanskrit is viewed with indifference by any class or community in the State. There are 23 recognised Sanskrit High Schools mentioned in the statement that was placed on the table of the House yesterday.

MR. P. K. KUNJU: May I know from the honourable member what he means by "Hindu State"?

MR. C. S. LEKSHMANA AIYAR: All that I mean is that it is a State ruled over by a Hindu ruler.

MR. K. A. MATHEW: Does it mean thereby that the State is a Hindu State?

MR. C. S. LEKSHMANA AIYAR: I am not at the present moment prepared to enter upon a discussion as to whether there is any impropriety in my having styled Travancore a "Hindu State."

PRESIDENT: What is the difficulty about that?

MR. C. S. LEKSHMANA AIYAR: Some honourable members seem to question the propriety of my statement that this is a Hindu State.

PRESIDENT: Travancore is undoubtedly a Hindu State. It will continue to be so.

MR. C. S. LEKSHMANA AIYAR: That is the impression that I always had.

PRESIDENT: Yes, the honourable member is correct.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. C. S. LEKSHMANA AIYAR: I was on the point of impressing upon the members of this House that in this State, Sanskrit is something which all the communities view with favour. That was the point which I was referring to.

PRESIDENT: I do not know whether it is necessary to enter upon a wide field. The honourable member who is speaking now will not mistake me. I do not suppose there are many persons who are more anxious to promote the study of Sanskrit than the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The whole question is whether a college with a total strength of 69 should be given the same scale of salaries as a college having a strength of 1,500. I may say that I also have very strong views on this question, namely that the Professor of Sanskrit in any institution should not be inferior in status to the Professor of any other branch of arts or science. Similarly the Professor of Tamil should have a similar position. But it is one thing to say that in the matter of status, a Principal has to manage 60 students in one institution, and quite another that in another institution the Principal has got to manage 2000 students. Whether you should give the same scale of pay to both is the only point, for consideration. From that point of view, if the honourable member has any difficulty he will say.

MR. C. S. LEKSHMANA AIYAR: It is not that I have not recognised that aspect of the matter. But I wish to impress upon the House the harm that would accrue by not giving the Sanskrit College at least the status of a second grade College. So far as the strength of the college is concerned, the strength, I hear is on the decrease.

But all the same those who come out successful from the college feel they would.....

PRESIDENT: Does it not necessarily follow under the present conditions, that a person who is specialising in Tamil, Sanskrit, Arabic or let us say English literature does not get the same scope today for a profitable career as a person who specialises in some branch of science. Is not that so?

MR. C. S. LEKSHMANA AIYAR: Yes, Sir. That is why I do not plead that the Professors must get the same pay as is given to the Professors of the University College, or any other College. I merely state that at least the status of a secondary college should be given to the Sanskrit College. I say this because, after all, it is styled a college, the course of study extends for a period of 15 years. What I mean is, one has to pass the 4th class; again another six years course before he can pass the Sastri examination and after joining the college a course of another 5 years study is necessary in the college before a person can become a Mahopadhyaya. Today or yesterday I read in the papers that the Government have passed orders that every person who has passed the Mahopadhyaya examination who is in the Government service will get a minimum pay of Rs. 45. Their pay has been fixed as Rs. 45-75. So would it not be really incongruous if the Professor of the College gets the same pay as any student can get on his getting

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. C. S. Lekshmana Aiyar]

out of the College and entering Government service. The pay fixed for Assistant Professors is Rs. 45-75. All these are the Professors who are expected to teach in the Mahopadhyaya class.

PRESIDENT : I am surprised. I have now looked into the papers and I do not know whether the member has really seen what the position is. I find from the revision in the Sanskrit College that one person who was getting Rs. 170-250 is now put on the grade of a Professor on Rs. 225 to 275. That is not all. First grade pundits, 8 of them who were, none of them getting more than Rs. 75-100 at any time, are now put in the grade on Rs. 125-175, two on Rs. 100 to 125 three on Rs. 80-100 and five on Rs. 45-75 whereas in the old days before this revision three persons were on Rs. 75-100. All the rest get less than that. I do not know where the ungenerousness lies.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (*Neyyattinkara cum Trivandrum*): The salary of the lowest grade is unfair.

PRESIDENT : Yes. That is a separate consideration. But I am referring to the status.

MR. C. S. LEKSHMANA AIYAR : I shall illustrate my point by reference to the lowest grade of lecturers in the Sanskrit College. Rs. 45-75 is the revised scale of pay that 7 of them are given. They were getting before the revision Rs. 50-75. That is the pay that is to be given even to a person who has passed out of the College and enters Government service, as a Pundit in any school. So far as the revision of pay of the Assistant Professors are concerned it was stated that one gets Rs. 125-175 and three others Rs. 100-125. That is the minimum so far as the lecturers in other colleges are concerned. They get Rs. 125-225 in the other colleges so that the maximum for an Assistant Professor in the Sanskrit College would be the minimum that is given to Assistant Professors or Lecturers in the other college. And the hardship caused would be all the more poignant when we see that some of them have been in the teaching staff for years. Then another matter to which I want to draw attention is that, after all, whatever may be the number of students that attend the college some sort of status has to be given to the institution. That has not been done. If the Sanskrit College is not considered to be of sufficient importance to be given the status of a second grade college I have an alternative prayer. For some time to come, until the attendance in that College becomes normal it could be given that status; let it be called a Sanskrit Patasala. And let it not be housed in that palatial building at Thycaud. Let it be housed in some insignificant building somewhere on the outskirts of the town until a sufficient number of candidates come for admission.

Otherwise we may be belittling the term college and perhaps the building in which the institution is housed now. In the circumstances I pray that it may be raised to the status of a second grade College.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. P. S NATARAJA PILLAI: I am sorry to see that in the University College Tamil has not received the consideration which it ought to have received as it is the language spoken by one sixth of the population. On more than one occasion, I know that, it has been brought to the notice of Government that an honours course in Tamil should be started and those representations have not received kind consideration at the hands of the University authorities. It is not a case of insufficient number of pupils beingavailable to take up the course. Sir, Tamil, though a spoken language, is a classical language; and is spoken, as I said, by one sixth of the population. As was just now pointed out from the Chair; very often at the present day, study in literature or arts or specialising in arts for that matter, may not fetch bread and butter and it may not attract as many students as other branches of applied science will. Simply from the point of view of monetary gain, it is not advisable to ignore the culture or the language of a people. The culture of a people, more or less, lies embedded in its language and while it is a classical language, there is a certain appropriateness in making it an object of study. Therefore the Tamilians in the State feel that they are entitled to ask for facilities for the study of their mother tongue. Since Travancore has a university of her own, and as that University has cut adrift from the Madras University, Tamil language has also to be nurtured and fostered by it. Malayalam is the language spoken by the majority of the people and there is an honours course. I welcome it and I want to see that it is strengthened. Even for ripe scholarship in Malayalam, my humble view is that Tamil scholarship will be really useful. Whatever that may be, I may say that Tamil being the mother tongue of one sixth of the population, the Tamilians are entitled to ask that their language should be fully represented in the University. Opportunities must be given for learning that language with thoroughness.

Unfortunately I had occasion during this time last year to point out that the standard of Tamil teaching in the country or the standard attained by the students passing out of the colleges here, is not on a par with the standard attained by the students of the Annamalai or the Madras University. Something is defective. So unless the whole branch is strengthened by really capable and efficient Tamil scholars, the standard is not going to be raised.

There is another difficulty which is apparent from the budget. While the Superintendents for Malayalam and Sanskrit receive one scale of pay, the lecturer for Tamil is treated on a different footing with a different scale of pay. What the difference they mean by that, I do not understand. The first grade lecturers carry a pay of Rs. 175-250. But we find the Superintendents for Sanskrit and Malayalam carry a higher pay and no mention is made of a Superintendent for Tamil Studies.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will realise that at present there is a research professor of Tamil under the Dr. Alagappa Chetty donation in regard to which this Government is giving an equal amount. The proposals are under consideration for attaching at least five scholars to work with him, given very good students.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: That is in the Research Section, I suppose. If I understood the position correct Mr. Raghava Ivengar, a very able scholar is in charge of it and it is an acquisition for the Travancore University to have his services. But that is on the research side; and I am speaking of the teaching branch as provided for by the University. I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that Tamil language, as such deserves to be treated better by the University and I plead for adequate facilities for an Honours course being started at once. I may add that there will not be paucity of students. I request my brother members to take it from me that there is an adequate number of Travancore Tamilians studying in the Annamalai University. In fact the majority of the M. A. students of the Annamalai University are Travancoreans. There are about seven or eight of them. Last year there were four, and one of the students, Travancorean' passed in the first class in M. A.

PRESIDENT: There are students from Travancore all over India. From the Lucknow University I got information that there were several Travancoreans who had organised themselves into a group called the Kerala Samajam and that most of them are Travancoreans. I was surprised that all over India there are Travancorean students.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: Travancoreans are educationally bent and are venturesome enough to acquire education anywhere. But in some cases it is want of adequate facilities here that drive them away to outside. If some students go out, it is because they have got the financial backing for it. But supposing an analogous provision is made here, it will attract more students who are poor.

I was at the point, that it would not be a case of paucity of students. If an honours course is organised on sufficiently efficient lines, we will get a sufficient number of candidates. This separate treatment, the invidious distinction between Malayalam and Tamil is, to say the least, irksome. There is a Superintendent for Malayalam and a Superintendent for Sanskrit, but for Tamil there is only a lecturer. Why is it I ask. There is another anomaly. In the College Council, Tamil has to be represented. We put Tamil in charge of a II grade lecturer. He cannot take a seat with the other in the College Council. In no respect is Tamil inferior to any other languages. I do not say that the Government is taking that view. But the other members in charge of other languages take their places in the College council as a matter of right but this gentleman who is in charge of Tamil is likely to be ignored and viewed as an intruder. He cannot get any entrance by right. That is an insult to the Tamil community and more than that, to the Tamil language. Therefore I invite the attention of this House to the desirability of removing that anamolous,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

may I say, scandalous position. Under the Oriental Faculties, a research branch has been organised. If I correctly understand- I am not in the know of things- the donation of a benefactor has been for the encouragement of the study of Tamil language. But I understand that the research scholar appointed under the endowment, is engaged in collecting materials from ancient Tamil literature to write a history of ancient Kerala or Travancore. So that is I believe, historical research, he must be paid from the funds for research work in history and not from the funds for the study of Tamil. Of course, I understand that to write the ancient history of Travancore, or kerala, you have to- you will be forced to- gather materials from Tamil literature. But if it is historical research—

PRESIDENT: I do not think the honourable member's information is correct. There is a Professor of History who is collecting materials both from Tamil and Malayalam records to write an up-to date and authenticated history of Kerala, primarily of Travancore. The Alagappa Chetty Professor of Tamil is engaged in bringing into existence a group of people who will study the various aspects of Tamil literature, historical, literary and otherwise. The fact that today he is publishing a book, which the honourable member has in mind; a book dealing with history at a particular stage of the Tamil contact with Travancore, does not mean that he is concentrating on historical research only. The honourable member might put himself in touch with that Professor and he will be very glad to give him full information on the lines of his work.

MR. P. K. KURIAKOSE: May I know in which language that History is written?

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: Necessarily in Tamil

PRESIDENT: In Tamil. Very early records are in Tamil.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: I am thankful to the President for the information. At any rate, if post-graduate course can be started in Tamil that would be a welcome step. With these words, I am commending my first motion for the kind consideration of the House.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, I move to reduce the total allotment of Rs. 13,50,000 under Demand XVII by Re. 1 to discuss the matter of giving more encouragement to Travancorean Artists and Musicians in the Broadcasting Station.

PRESIDENT: There is one mistake in Mr. K. R. Narayanan's first motion. The broadcasting station is not under the University, but I may assure the honourable member that one day out of two days is devoted to local Artists and Musicians. The old rule has been changed. On Tuesdays it will be only local artists and musicians, and on the other it will be anybody.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: I move to reduce the total allotment of Rs. 13,50,000 under Demand XVII by Re. 1 to discuss about admissions to College classes and about providing suitable hostel accommodation for College students.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്ലാസുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു വരുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ താമസത്തിനുള്ള അസൗകര്യവും ചൂണ്ടികാണിക്കുവാനും കോളേജുക്ലാസുകളിൽ, പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു് എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് ക്ലാസുകളിൽ ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളും പ്രസിഡൻറവർകളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും, ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽകോളേജു സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ പൈസകയ്യിലില്ലെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ സീറ്റുകളും വെളിക്കുള്ള മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജുകളിൽ കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള ശ്രമങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും, ഗവേഷണത്തിനും, യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിഅധികൃതന്മാരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ തിരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുമാണു്. ഞാൻ ഒന്നൊന്നായി ഈ വിഷയത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു പ്രതിപാദിക്കാം. സർ, കോളേജുക്ലാസുകളിലും ട്യൂട്ടോറിയൽ ക്ലാസുകളിലും ഉദ്ദേശ്ശം ൧൫൦൦ കുട്ടികളാണു് ഇപ്പോഴും പഠിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഹാസ്റ്റലിലും ഗ്രാൻറു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ഹാസ്റ്റലിലും കൂടി ൪൫൦ കുട്ടികൾക്കു താമസിക്കുവാനുണ്ടു്. ബാക്കി ൧,൧൫൦ വിദ്യാർത്ഥിവിദ്യാർത്ഥിനികൾക്കും ഹോസ്റ്റൽസൌകര്യം ഇല്ലാത്തവരാണു്. ഇതിൽ ൪൦൦ കുട്ടികൾക്കു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു താമസത്തിനു സൌകര്യമുണ്ടായാൽതന്നെ ൧,൧൫൦-ൽപരം കുട്ടികളുടെ താമസത്തിനു് അസൌകര്യങ്ങളും വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളും നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചപ്പോഴും ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു ഉപചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചപ്പോഴും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പ്രസിഡൻറവർകൾ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ആശാജനകമായ മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞതു ഞാൻ നല്ലതുപോലെ ഓർക്കുന്നു. അതെല്ലാം എൻറെ ഉള്ളിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും ഈ വിഷയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളുടെ ന്യായാന്യായതയും വിപുലതയും പ്രസിഡൻറവർകളെ ശരിക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ വേണ്ടിമാത്രമാണു്.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. The question does not really arise because we have succeeded in getting some accommodation.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, വാടകയ്ക്കു കൂടുതൽ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും എടുത്തു സ്ഥലസൌകര്യങ്ങളും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നുള്ള ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻറെ വാഗ്ദാനത്തോടു ഞാൻ അതിവകൃതജ്ഞനാണു്. ഈ വാഗ്ദാനമെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഒരു സംഗതി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഇവിടത്തെ ഹോസ്റ്റലുകൾക്കു കോവാപ്പറേറിവ് ഷോപ്പും, ടൂറിസ്റ്റ്ബ്യൂറോയും മുതലായ പ്രൈവറ്റുസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ ൫൹-നും, സ്റ്റേറ്റ്-നും മറ്റും ശുപാർശചെയ്തു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ചെയ്യ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ താമസിക്കുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാമെന്നും സാധുക്കളായ ഈ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ വൈഷമ്യങ്ങൾ അതിന്റെ ആഴത്തിൽ അങ്ങനെ ഗവണ്മെന്റും ധരിച്ചിരിക്കണമെന്നും ആണ്.

PRESIDENT: Where are they living?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: In the Turists' Lodge, in the Co-operative Lodge.....

PRESIDENT: Paying Rs. 65 per month?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Yes. Paying Rs. 65.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: സർ, അടുത്തതായി, കോളേജ് ക്ലാസുകളിൽ ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക പ്രവേശനത്തിന് ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വൈഷമ്യങ്ങളെ ഞാൻ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കട്ടെ. ഇപ്പോൾ ഫസ്റ്റ് മുതൽ ഫൈനൽ വരെയുള്ള ബന്ധുറവ്യസംഗങ്ങളിൽ ഈ സംഗതി ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡന്റവർകൾ ചില സമുദായത്തിന്റെ വൈഷമ്യങ്ങൾ പരിഗണിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ മറ്റു സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ നിലയും ഈ അനാഥാവസ്ഥ കൊണ്ടു സാധിച്ചു വരുവും കൂടി ഗുരുതരം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങൾ ബഹുദൂരം പുറകിലായിപ്പോകുന്നു. ഇത് അവരുടെ ഭാവിയെ അന്ധകാരമയമാക്കുകയാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയേണ്ടല്ലോ. കോളേജ് ക്ലാസുകളിൽ പ്രവേശനവിഷയം റെഡ്ഡ്കേഷൻ റിഫോർഗനൈസേഷൻ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് വിമർശനവേളയിൽ പ്രതിപാദിക്കാൻ സമയമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ ആ ഭാഗം ഞാൻ സ്പർശിക്കാതെ വിടുന്നു. എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് ക്ലാസുകളിൽ പ്രവേശനം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു കൂടുതൽ മാർക്ക് കിട്ടുന്ന കുട്ടികളെ നോക്കിയാണ്. 100 പേർ അവശ്യമുള്ള ഒരു പരീക്ഷയ്ക്ക് ഇരുന്നൂറോ മുന്നൂറോ കുട്ടികൾ ചേരുന്നു. മിനിമം മാർക്ക് ക്ലിപ്പപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ മുന്നൂറു പേരിൽ കൂടുതൽ മാർക്ക് കിട്ടുന്ന 100 പേരെയാണ് തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്നതു്. പാരമ്പര്യമായി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൌകര്യം സിദ്ധിച്ചതുകൊണ്ട് ജാതിസമത്വക്കാരാകാൻ സൌകര്യം ലഭിച്ച ചില ആളുകളുടെ സന്തതികൾ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൌകര്യം ലഭിക്കാതിരുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ സന്താനികളെക്കാൾ മാർക്ക് മേടിക്കുന്നതിൽ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടാനൊന്നുമില്ല. മറ്റുള്ളവർക്കും സൌകര്യം കൊടുത്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ ലഹളയിൽ അധികം പങ്കുണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു. കോളേജ് ക്ലാസുകളിലുള്ള സീറ്റുകൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കുമ്പോൾ, ചില സമുദായക്കാരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും ഒരു കാലത്തു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുണ്ടായ, പ്രവേശനം അടച്ചിട്ടിരുന്ന പരമ്പര്യം കൂടി അന്വേഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ചില കോളേജുകളിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വെളിക്കുചെയ്യ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan]

ട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ സീറുകൾ റിസർവു ചെയ്യുയോ, അതിനു സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെങ്കിൽ മാക്സ് ക്ലിപ്പപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണു് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നതു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലങ്ങളിൽ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് ക്ലാസിൽ പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാരുടെ സീറുകളുടെ നമ്പർ, എൻറെ വാദഗതിയെ സാധൂകരിക്കാനുള്ള പരമാത്ഥം തെളിയിച്ചുതരും. അതു എണ്ണി എണ്ണി ഞാൻ ആവർത്തിക്കുന്നില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം ഇവിടെ ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽകാളേജ് സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു ഞാൻ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചപ്പോൾ, അതിൻറെ പണച്ചെലവു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു് എങ്ങനെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാണിച്ചു. കാളേജ് സ്ഥാപിക്കാൽ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെങ്കിൽ വെളിക്കു കൂടുതൽ സീറുകൾ സമ്പാദിക്കാനാണു അന്നു ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇക്കൊല്ലം കാളേജുക്ലാസിൽ നു് സീറുകളുള്ളതായിട്ടു് എനിക്കറിയാം. നമ്മുടെ മെഡിക്കൽ ആവശ്യവും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡാക്ടർമാരുടെ എണ്ണവും കണക്കാക്കിയാൽ ഈ ആറു സീറു തികച്ചും അപര്യാപ്തമാണു്.

PRESIDENT : It is a very vital difficulty. I find now that there are 160 qualified persons who have gone for temporary medical service from Travancore. They will all come back in the course of six months and we shall have 160 — probably some of them may get elsewhere—or 100 duly qualified will be added to our strength and most of them are young men.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : വാർസർവീസിൽ പോയിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഉന്നതാളുകളിൽ നൂറുപേരോളം തിരിച്ചുവരുമെന്നുള്ള പ്രസിഡൻറവർകളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഞാൻ അതേരൂപത്തിൽതന്നെ എടുക്കുന്നു. മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും പബ്ലിക്ക് ഹെൽത്തു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും പോസ്റ്റുവാർ റീകൺസ്റ്റ്രക്ഷൻ കാലത്തു വരുത്താനുള്ള പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളും ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ഡാക്ടറന്മാർ കുറവാണെന്നുള്ള പരമാത്ഥവുംകൂടി വച്ചുനോക്കുമ്പോൾ കൂടുതൽ സീറുകൾ വെളിക്കു സമ്പാദിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. വെളിക്കുള്ള മെഡിക്കൽ കാളേജുകളിൽ അസാധാരണമായ സ്വാധീനം പ്രയോഗിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ഇന്നത്തെ ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറവർകളെപ്പോലെയുള്ള പ്രബലന്മാർ ഭരണസാരഥ്യം വഹിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈവക കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു് വഴിതെളിച്ചിട്ടുന്നതു് ഭാവിക്കും പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കും. പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ സഹകരണം ചെയ്യാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻറെ ശ്രദ്ധ തിരിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ള്ളതാണ് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി അധികൃതന്മാരുടെ മുമ്പിൽ അടുത്തതായി ഞാൻ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന പ്രശ്നം. ഇവിടെ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ സംരക്ഷണത്തിന് പലതും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം എനിക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ ജനസംഖ്യയും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലും സാമ്പത്തിക നിലയിലും അവക്കിന്നുള്ള ബലഹീനതയും അവർ രാജ്യത്തിന് ചെയ്യുന്ന സേവനങ്ങളും ഒരുമിച്ചാലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇന്നു നൽകികൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ തീരെ മതിയാകുന്നില്ല. രണ്ടു മൂന്നു ദിവസങ്ങൾക്ക് മുൻപ് പിന്നോക്കസമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും സ്കൂൾഫൈനൽ പാസായ ആളുകളുടെ ഒരു സംഖ്യ എന്റെ ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു മറുപടിയായി ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും തന്നു. പക്ഷെ, ഇവരിലാരെല്ലാം കാളേജുകളിൽ ചേർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു അറിവില്ലെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു. ഈ പ്രശ്നം അങ്ങനെ വിടുവുന്നതല്ല. കാളേജുകളിൽ കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ പിന്നോക്കസമുദായങ്ങളെ ചേർക്കണം. എന്നാലല്ലാതെ അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനിലയും, സോഷ്യൽ സ്റ്റാൻഡേർഡും ഉയരുകയില്ല. ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഒന്നോരണ്ടോ കുട്ടികളെ വീതം യൂറോപ്യൻ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും അമേരിക്കയിലും അയച്ചു ഉപരിവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറ് തീരുമാനിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അങ്ങനെ ഒരു പതിനഞ്ചു കൊല്ലം പെരുമാറുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനിലയും സാമുദായികനിലയും അത്ഭുതക്രമായ രൂപത്തിൽ പരിഷ്കരിക്കാം. മീനച്ചൽ താലൂക്കിൽ രാമപുരം പകുതിക്കുടുത്തുള്ള ഒരു മി. കെ. ആർ. നാരായണന്റെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും ഇവിടത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ചില പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം ഇവിടത്തെ സംസ്കൃതകോളേജിൽനിന്നും ഏറ്റവും ഉന്നതമായ നിലയിൽ ബി. എ. പരീക്ഷ പാസായി. അങ്ങനെ ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി ഐ. സി. എസ്സ്. മത്സരിക്കുവാൻ പോയെങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഐ. സി. എസ്സിൽ വിജയി ആകുവാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ മി. നാരായണൻ മെസ്സേഴ്സ ടാറ്റാ,—ബർലാ മുതലായവരുടെ സഹായത്താൽ ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിലോ അമേരിക്കയിലോ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസാർത്ഥം താമസിക്കുകയാണ്. മി. നാരായണന്റെ അടുത്ത ഒരു ബന്ധുവാണ് ഒരു മി. വേലായുധൻ. മി. വേലായുധൻ കൊച്ചി ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ പ്രോത്സാഹനത്തോടുകൂടി ഇപ്പോൾ കൊച്ചിയിലെ ഏറ്റവും ഉന്നതമായ ഒരു സ്ഥാനം അലങ്കരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ മി. നാരായണനെപ്പോലെയും വേലായുധനെപ്പോലെയും ഉള്ള അനവധി വ്യക്തികൾ, അവരെ ശരിക്കു തേച്ചുമിനുക്കി എടുത്താൽ കാന്തിയും മൂല്യവും വർദ്ധിക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ പുറ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan,]

ത്തുവരും. ഇന്നു കേരളം വന്ധ്യമായി തോന്നുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ പശ്ചാത്തലത്തിൽ സാഹചര്യം ലഭിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് പുറത്തുവരാൻ കഴിയാത്ത അനവധി കുഞ്ഞന്മാരും തുഞ്ചന്മാരും കാണും. രാജ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി അഹോരാത്രം വേലചെയ്യുന്നവരും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നട്ടെല്ലെന്നു തന്നെ പറയപ്പെടുന്നവരുമായ ഈ പിന്നോക്ക സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ സമുദ്ധാരണത്തിനു വ്യക്തവും കൃത്യവുമായ ഒരു കാര്യപരിപാടി ഉദാരമായി സൃഷ്ടിക്കാനുള്ള കടമ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കുണ്ട്. ആ കടമ അധികൃതന്മാരെ വിനയപൂർവ്വം അനുസ്മരിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. പരമേശ്വരൻ നമ്പൂതിരി ഗവേഷണത്തിന്റെകാര്യം ഇവിടെ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചു. നാം വ്യാവസായികമായും കാർഷികമായും പുരോഗമിക്കുകയാണ്. ഗവേഷണമില്ലാത്ത കാർഷികപുരോഗതി, ഗവേഷണമില്ലാത്ത വ്യാവസായിക പുരോഗതി, ഒരു പുരോഗതിയല്ല. ഇന്ത്യയെ പതിനഞ്ചു വർഷംകൊണ്ട് നന്നാക്കാൻ പ്ലാൻ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ ബാംബേ പ്ലാൻ കർത്താക്കൾ പത്തുകോടിരൂപ ആദ്യവർഷത്തിലും മുപ്പതുകോടിരൂപ അവസാന വർഷത്തിലും ഗവേഷണത്തിനു വേണ്ടി, ദേശീയവരുമാനത്തിൽനിന്ന് മാറ്റിവയ്ക്കുവാൻ ശുപാർശചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ബ്രിട്ടനിൽ ദേശീയവരുമാനത്തിന്റെ ആയിരത്തിലൊരുഭാഗവും അമേരിക്ക ആയിരത്തിൽ ആറുഭാഗവും, റഷ്യ ആയിരത്തിൽ പത്തുഭാഗവും ഗവേഷണത്തിനു ചെലവാക്കുന്നു. കൂടുതൽ സംഖ്യ ചെലവാക്കുന്ന രാജ്യം കൂടുതൽ പുരോഗമിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു വ്യക്തമാണല്ലോ. സ്പുട്നിക്കിനു ശേഷം റഷ്യയിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള വ്യവസായ പരിവർത്തനം അവരുടെ ഗവേഷണത്തെയാണ് ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. നമ്മുടെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി, ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാധാന്യം കൊടുക്കുകയും ഒരു നല്ല സംഖ്യ ഇൻസ്റ്റാൾമെന്റായി വിനിയോഗിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതും എനിക്കറിയാം. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ കുറെക്കൂടി ശ്രദ്ധയും താൽപ്പര്യവും, ക്രമാനുഗതമായ വളർച്ചക്കായുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതിയും കാണിക്കണമെന്നും സൂചിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും മാത്രമാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളത്. മി. ലക്ഷ്മണയ്യർ സംസ്കൃതകോളേജിനും സംസ്കൃതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും കൊടുക്കേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു പ്രതിപാദിച്ചു. മി. നടരാജപിള്ള തമിഴ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനകാര്യവും പ്രതിപാദിച്ചു. ഈ രണ്ടു അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളോടും ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. തമിഴും മലയാളവും സംസ്കൃതവും നമ്മുടെ സംസ്കാരത്തിന്റെ മുഖ്യമായ മൂന്നു ഉറവുകളാണ്. അതിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള മാലിന്യങ്ങൾ മാറ്റി ഉറവു ചാലുകൾ വികസിപ്പിക്കുവാനും ബലിഷ്ഠമാക്കാനും നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ തിരിയേണ്ടതാണ്.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: Sir, in rising to support the motion of Mr. Velappan Nair, I have to draw the attention of the House, firstly with regard to the accommodation of students in the hostels. Much has been said on it and I do not want to pursue it further. In those arguments one point that has been left out is with regard to the women students. The number of women students latterly has grown much more than the anticipations and from the report as well as from one's experience, it is seen that there is no sufficient accommodation for the large number of the women students in the City. It is given in the report for 1119 ; living with near relatives... 224.

Living in lodging ... 100.

This is out of a total of 568 students. On my enquiry the present number is about 780 students. And considering the small number of students accommodated in the hostels, it is quite obvious that further accommodation should be provided. Living with near relatives might probably have been resorted to owing to the want of accommodation in hostels. We can imagine the extent and intensity of hardship they have to face. Considering all this, Government should take immediate steps to have a building constructed and suitable accommodation provided, as early as possible.

I have to say a word about research. As has been pointed out on the floor of the House by the President, there are two branches, pure and applied science. I am at a loss to understand why the Travancore University, in its infancy, has not progressed in such a way as to show any mark of distinction till now in any of its branches.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. That is not quite accurate to say because it is now understood that in statistics Travancore probably leads the rest of India. It is practically admitted now and the Government of India are proceeding on that assumption. I may also say I do not want to make any invidious distinctions—that there are also certain other branches of Science in which distinctions have been gained here. The result of it is that all these men have been called by the Government of India ; they are offering them very high salaries. I do not want to mention names because it would single out persons. But I can say that in the matter of tapioca research the student who was engaged in it has quite distinguished himself. In Pure Mathematics a lady student and one other student have achieved great distinctions and their papers are being preserved and not only that, quoted in other places. I have seen their papers—I am keeping myself fairly up-to-date in Pure Mathematics and I think I can judge the papers—and I know that they are good stuff. I know that our University cannot compare with the Bangalore Institute, but I would like to know in what directions we suffer, in comparison with either the Annamalai University or any other University. Of course, in Annamalai there is one eminent gentleman Mr. Narasimha Rao, but he is a genius, and one in a thousand. There are also a few people like Sir Raman who publish certain papers. But in the Annamalai University, the ordinary rank and file of students are not higher in standard than our students.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: I know that a good headway has been made here in statistics. In the recent competitive examination in Railway Engineering service a good distinction was secured by the graduates from here. But apart from that particular distinction, in pure and applied Mathematics, much has not been done. The number of researches made might be large. Naturally they might have made some headway. But the quality is not high. There was recently a comparison made by Sir Renganathan between Western and Eastern Universities who said that Indian Universities had not been progressing so quickly as Western Universities. He says that it is due to want of facilities, appliance and all that.

PRESIDENT: I do not want to criticise a very distinguished educational expert. But just consider the difficulty. I know as a matter of fact that we have a very fine Physics scholar and a research scholar of eminence in the Travancore University. In Europe there are facilities for publication and for collaboration. In the Western Universities there are facilities for eminent men to come together and collaborate. It is found very difficult to get papers published when they are sent from here. In Europe naturally they find it easy to publish those papers. There is not much difference between the publications of our University and those of the Western Universities. Of course, more people read the London, American or Paris papers than our publications. I do not think that India or Travancore is in any way lagging behind in that respect. That is what I honestly believe.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: I thank you for that information A review of it occurred in the Modern Review and that is why I said it.

PRESIDENT: In fact J. C. Bose started his experiments and all the Western Universities said that it was a bogus and a farce. It was only after disclosing one of his discoveries that the Western Universities gave him a Degree. It is very difficult in a country where research is only in the making to make headway with research organisations of other countries. Of course, Bengal has got an advantage that every Bengali speaks very high of the other. I do not think that our scholars are equally generous to each other.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: I am alive to the existence of very great genius in India as in great and eminent scientists as C. V. Raman, P. C. Roy or J. C. Bose.

PRESIDENT: Of C. V. Raman it was stated in a series of articles that he was no mathematical genius and it was practically after a judicial decision that they even granted C. V. Raman know what he was talking about. Finally he was sent out from Calcutta.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: Coming to the Researches in the Travancore University I am sorry to say that it has not proceeded forward in plant breeding, soil culture and pests?

PRESIDENT: Has the honourable member gone to our Laboratory?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: No Sir, I am saying this from the administration report I have before me.

PRESIDENT: I would request the honourable member to go and see what is being done especially in the matter of plant breeding even tomorrow morning and he will see what remarkable work has been done especially in the matter of plant breeding, tapioca and paddy.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: As far as practical application is concerned, I do not think much headway has been made.

PRESIDENT: I do not say that we have done all that we could. I would request the honourable member or for that matter all the honourable members to go and visit our laboratory. I would request every member of this House or of the sister House to go and see our plant breeding station and our Laboratories. I hope that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor will give every facilities for that.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: The Director of Research has already sent round invitations.

PRESIDENT: From the point of view of starch production I am in a position to say that by virtue of the State possessing primaso with regard to tapioca the starch production in tapioca has been doubled. On the same plant, that is using the same stock, by cromosome application and by soil production the production of starch has been doubled the specimens of which you will see in the Laboratory.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: I wish to know how far we have proceeded with regard to the mineral research. Government is contemplating to start the mineral industry here and certainly sums may have been granted for it to continue research and arrive at very good results. We have a very valuable mineral in the State and we are to deal with it in right earnest.

With regard to the cultural side, I have to say one word. On the concluding day of the General Discussion of the Budget you were just stating about Student Organisations. I wanted to clear some doubts even then. But I was too late. Therefore I may be permitted to say...

PRESIDENT: Certainly.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: There has been some misunderstanding with regard to the activities of the Indian Student Organisation or the Indian Students Congress as it is now known. That is an organisation that has been recently started on quite Indian lines under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi so that the students may really progress culturally, morally and physically. It is his special desire and thus special condition that they would not take part in active politics at all. It is their concern to study about day to day political matters and they do not want to be dominated by any body - I mean any political leader at all, including Mahatma Gandhi or Jawaharlal Nehru. But they will have their right to invite and hear lectures of eminent people like Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi or like Rajagopalachary, who too I suppose is eminent. If it has been permitted in the case of Sardar M. Panicker and others who have been invited to the College Union in 1119 why can't men of progressive ideas and ideals be invited and honoured? The Dewan, the other day, invited our co-operation

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. K. Chellappan Pillai.]

in seeing that they do not indulge in political activities and that we should not mislead them. Certainly we are for the political advancement of the people of this country and we are to see that progressive forces are on the increase. We are definite that students as the prospective citizens should study things seriouly and progress in ideas and not go backward like the naughty horse. We are definite on this matter too that they should not take part in any political activity either inside or outside the college apart from the study of political questions past and present. But when they come out they should be infused with all the progressive ideas that will conduce to the welfare of the people and the large masses of this country. There should be no restriction placed upon them.

PRESIDENT: There is no question of restriction so long as they discus any matter however extreme within the University or the schools. If eminent men like Jawaharlal Nehru is invited to talk within the University, there will be absolutely no objection. All that Government are anxious is that they should not ally with any one political party or other. Quite recently there has arise difference between what may be called the Congress group of the Indian National Congress and the Communist group of the Indian National Congress. The question is whether to get into such party Politics is helpful from the point of view of the students. That is all what I was saying.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: Difficulties arise in academic discussions. Certainly they will not.....

PRESIDENT: There will be academic enthusiasm as you say.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: Anyhow it was wrongly reported by some newspapers that you were against students indulging in political discussions inside the college.

PRESIDENT: How? I have told the members of the University Union and the members of this House that Government's policy is to allow the fullest opportunity of discussing all forms of political and economical subjects and that students should have perfect liberty to discuss any form of political or economic development within the four corners of their College or school.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: May I hope that it will be corrected by the Press in Travancore.

PRESIDENT: How can we know it.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: It has been corrected.

MR. K. SUKUMARAN: It has already been corrected.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has one minute more.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: I think the post of the Assistant Registrar is unnecessary.

PRESIDENT: I trust that my ruling on this matter will be borne in mind. The University is a separate incorporated body working under its own rules, having a Senate partly elected and partly nominated, having its Syndicate, having its faculty of Studies and other bodies. Appointments and such other things are made by the University.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

I earnestly exhort this Legislature that while this Legislature is entitled to draw its attention to mistakes of policy or what may be called improper jurisdiction of the University, it should not interfere in what may ordinarily be called economic working of the University. I hope the honourable member will bear that in mind.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: Sir, certainly we are against the undue enhancement of pay of the Professors as we are against the enhancement of the pay of every other officer getting a salary above five hundred. We are certainly against it.

One word more and I will stop. Sir, a Kerala University was first envisaged and it is time that the University authorities took steps for a Kerala University being established in Malabar after consulting the Cochin and Madras Governments.

PRESIDENT: There are many practical and administrative difficulties. There is no reluctance with regard to that on the part of this Government. Here, I may inform the honourable member that with regard to the Tamil Lexicon on which the Madras University wanted co-operation, we met with many difficulties. Similarly, as regards the Malayalam Lexicon we had some difficulty.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: The Syndicate has approved a general scheme last week.

PRESIDENT: In all these matters, we found a tremendous amount of administrative difficulty. Supposing, the Kerala University as envisaged by the honourable member is brought into existence, who is to be the Chancellor of the University—the Madras Governor or the Maharaja of Cochin? Then who is to be the Pro-Vice-Chancellor? If it is suggested that for one year there may be one Chancellor and then another person may come in, I would point out that all these involve a lot of negotiations. Similarly, what function will the Madras University have in relation to the Kerala University? At present, we are completely independent of the Madras University rules and regulations. If the Madras and Kerala Universities came into conflict, what would the people of Malabar do? These are questions which like those bearing on Federation questions are entirely to be discussed from time to time.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: Anyhow, I have to state that it is high time that steps are taken for the establishment of the Kerala University.

MR. K. A. MOHAMED: Sir, the difficulties felt by the students in the City have already been pointed out by many members in this House. Though this question has been raised on the floor of this House and in the meetings of the Senate, it is strange that nothing has been done to ameliorate their difficulty. Sir, other colleges in the State that are admitted to the privileges of the University—for example the St. Berchman's college at Changanacherry and the Alwaye Union college, have provided more than 50% of their students with hostel accommodation

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. A. Mohamed.]

The colleges at Kottayam and Nagercoil are also able to accommodate a good number of their students. From the figures available, it will be seen that a large number of students are without any proper accommodation in the City who are studying in the University colleges and though the President has assured us in this House that he will do all that is possible to mitigate this inconvenience and although the University authorities have assured this House that they will see to it early enough. I am sorry to say that nothing appreciable has been done so far. I submit that some early measures may be taken to do away with this difficulty.

While at this question I wish to refer specially to the difficulties of the Muslim students in getting admissions to the Government hostel. Formerly, there was a Muslim mess in the Government Hostel and so it was all the more convenient for Muslim students to live in the hostel. But I am told now that the Muslim students do not get necessary facilities there for admission. There is no other institution in the City where the Muslim students can live conveniently. I therefore request the University authorities to consider the needs of the Muslim students as a special case and do all that is possible to give more and more facilities for them in the Hostel.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTAN : സർ, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ മി. വേലപ്പൻനായർ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എനിക്ക് ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒന്നരണ്ടു സംഗതികൾ പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ ഈഴവർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാർക്കു പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു വളരെ വൈഷമ്യമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി എന്റെ ബഹുമാന്യ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കെ. ആർ. നാരായണൻ സകാരണം പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിലെ ഇൻഫർമീഡിയറ്റ് ഡിവിഷനിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ സാങ്കേതികപരിശീലനം വേണമെന്നുള്ള കാരണത്താൽ, ഈഴവർക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ടതായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ മറ്റു സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടുന്നതായി പ്രത്യക്ഷത്തിൽ കാണാൻ കഴിയും. സാങ്കേതികപരിശീലനം സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി മുഖേനയാണു്. മത്സരപരീക്ഷവച്ചു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ ചരിത്രപരമായ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കംനിന്ന ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിനു മറ്റു സമുദായങ്ങളോടു മത്സരിച്ചു് അവരോടൊപ്പം മാർക്കു വാങ്ങിച്ചു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ പ്രവേശനം സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധ്യമല്ലെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി വ്യക്തമാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള വൈഷമ്യം തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോവുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, കുറേ വർഷങ്ങൾ കഴിയുമ്പോൾ—പത്തുപതിനഞ്ചുകൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കകം—ഈഴവരിൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരായി അധികമാളു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

കരം ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗക്കയറ്റം മുഴുവൻ ചില സമുദായക്കാരുടെ കയ്യിൽ പൊന്നുപോലെ യെന്നുള്ള ഭീതി, ഈഴവ സമുദായത്തിന് ഇപ്പോഴേ വന്നുകൂടീട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിന് ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പതിയണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ ഒരു ന്യായമായ ശതമാനം ഈഴവർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനിലയിൽ അവശത അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാർക്കുവേണ്ടി മാറ്റി വക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെയും യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയുടെയും ഗാഢമായ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുമെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. G. THOMAS: Sir, my idea in moving this motion is to impress on this House the necessity of making the research department more efficient and more useful to the general public. The practical utility of the Research Department seems to have been not taken advantage of by the authorities as well as the public. The question relating to better equipment was dealt with by my honourable friend Mr. Nambooripad and I do not wish to further expantiate on the elucidation given by the Chair. Regarding the usefulness of the Department, my point is that if anything is done or any result achieved by this Department, that benefit or that achievement must be made available to the public at large. As an instance, I will point out the necessity of developing the shark liver oil industry. I think it is within the control of the research department of the University. I understand the University makes it and sells it from an entirely commercial point of view. If this University and the research department, which has cost so much to the State, has achieved something, it is the legitimate right and privilege of the people to enjoy those benefits of that achievement. With regard to shark liver oil, without treating it as a commercial proposition, I suggest that it may be made available to the people and students who are underfed and undernourished. The University may take steps to distribute a considerable portion of this oil to the poor sections of the students who could not afford to go in for nutritive food.

Another aspect which I would bring to the notice of the House is that there is not much knowledge among the students, even college students, especially in the mofussil, that there is such a department in the University. Many of them do not know that there is such a department. So, I suggest that some sort of propaganda work should be done.

PRESIDENT: I may at once inform the House that on account of the demands of this Government, we have just now got from England a hundred community Receivers, which will be distributed among the public libraries and schools in the State. It is proposed that as soon as the receivers are distributed, the Professors of the University, and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President]

the various heads of departments and various other men qualified to speak on certain topics should give talks, which will reach the whole of the State, on matters relating to research, for instance, on matters regarding the work done in research in the various departments. Propaganda on that basis will be started as soon as the community receivers are distributed. They reached us a week ago and orders have been already issued for their distribution and statistics are being collected as to where they will be most useful and as to whether they should be used in schools, or various other places. Ultimately, it is proposed to get down 500 community receivers so that practically what is happening in one part of the State might be made known in every other part of the State and that what is being done by school masters and heads of the departments may be made known to every one.

MR. P. O. THOMAS: Sir, I am glad to hear of this proposal and I think the money spent on it will be well spent. I hope in this way the students in the mofussil may come to know of what is happening in the research department.

I may even bring to the notice of the Chair that there was a student in a mofussil College who was fooled by one of his class-mates who told him that Dr. Moudgill is a South African Bird in the Trivandrum Museum! I point that out as an instance of the utter ignorance of the students about this very important branch.

PRESIDENT: If honourable members had been sitting with me when I was examining the students at the Travancore Civil Service Examination, they would have known the pervasivenes of that difficulty, because the trouble arises on account of many reasons—they are not exclusive to Travancore—and the habit has very greatly grown mainly on account of the over specialisation in the various Universities, of people not knowing anything beyond their Text Books and their notes. They do not bother about other things very often!

MR. P. O. THOMAS: Next I refer to the necessary co-ordination that must be established between the Departments of Agriculture and Research.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. P. O. THOMAS: On the supply side, the Research Department will be able to do a lot of good for the Department of Agriculture and I suggest that in the various demonstration centres attached to the Department of Agriculture, the achievements, howsoever little they may be, of the Research Departments may be demonstrated to the public so that the public may have an idea of the work done by the Department.

I shall now say a few words on the activities of this Department with regard to Geology. In this State—if I remember aright,—once there was a separate high paid Departmental Officer who was designated as Geologist, and now that branch of Science is practically left out of the activities of this Administration.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT : There is the State Geologist. He is functioning actively. There is a great future for our mineral sands and a certain amount of work have been done by the Research Department in that matter.

MR. P. O. THOMAS : I suggest that the Department may co-ordinate its activities with those of the Research Section. If the University takes care to improve on these lines, it will be a great service to the public at large.

Then I should like to speak a few words about the appointment of an assistant Registrar. I consider that ordinarily it is not desirable that the House goes into the details of expenditure allowed by the University, but in a matter like this, I just bring to your notice that this appointment is not necessary in as much as there is not sufficient work for an Assistant Registrar. In the Madras University, where there are more than thirty colleges, I am definitely informed that there is no Assistant Registrar. Further, the Director of Public Instruction in the State, who is dealing with 32,790 Schools, 8,21,840 students and 24,183 teachers, is not assisted by an Assistant Director of Public Instruction. So, I am afraid that this appointment of the Assistant Registrar is not warranted by the necessities of the University.

PRESIDENT : Order order. Honourable Member perhaps does not realise that the Madras University does not run even a single institution. Except the Office work and the conduct of examinations, the Madras University is not in charge of even a single institution in the whole Presidency, whereas this University is concerned with about 15 institutions.

MR. P. O. THOMAS : I do not understand that. The Madras University has several institutions.....

PRESIDENT : Not a single one. I have been connected with the Madras University Syndicate for a number of years and I know that there is not a single institution in the Madras Presidency falling under the charge of the Madras University.

MR. P. O. THOMAS : May I bring to the notice of the President the Presidency College.

PRESIDENT : It is entirely under the management of the Government. The University has nothing to do with it.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH : I have been connected with the Madras University for ten years and I know that it does not run any institution. It is only an office for conducting examinations.

PRESIDENT : The Madras University is nothing more than an office with a certain number of clerks, conducting examinations. It has nothing to do with the administrafion of any institution.

MR. P. O. THOMAS : I think in the Annamalai University also there is no Assistant Registrar.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH : The Annamalai University is a unit University consisting of one college.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. A. MATHEW: Does the Travancore University own a College?

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: The Travancore University maintains a College which belongs to the Government.

MR. K. A. MATHEW: Is the University College practically independent? The Principal is in charge of it.

PRESIDENT: It is entirely under the University. It is not under Government.

MR. K. A. MATHEW: How is it said that the administration of the University College is by the University? I don't think it is practically independent so far as the administration is concerned.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: So far as the Government side of the College is concerned, the Principal is responsible. The other items such as accounts, audit, etc., come under the University office. Further, the travelling allowance and the contingency bills are also under the University Office. Everything on the academic side comes under the University.

MR. P. O. THOMAS: At any rate, taking into consideration the volume of work, the supervision of so many Colleges in the Madras University.....

PRESIDENT: Order, order. There is no supervision. I may tell the Honourable Member that the Madras University does not exercise any supervision over any College.

MR. P. O. THOMAS: When compared to the number of institutions under the charge of the Director of Public Instruction here, I think there is no necessity for the Assistant Registrar.....

PRESIDENT: I am afraid that there is something more in it than what is occurring to my mind's eye. What is the trouble about the Assistant Registrar?

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: We have not decided whether to appoint an Assistant Registrar or not. Some kind of division of work is necessary and some kind of relief to the present Registrar from his massive routine work dealing with every single bill of every institution is felt desirable. We thought that by the appointment of an Assistant Registrar or by a Controller of Examinations, much of his work could be deflected, but we are not quite sure.

PRESIDENT: Have we decided upon the appointment?

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: No, Sir. Some kind of revision is being made in the office and some kind of officer will have to be made responsible for a good deal of routine work at present done by the Registrar. That is why the provision has been asked for in the Budget. The appointment will certainly be made early next year if not on the 1st of Chingom.

MR. P. O. THOMAS: That matter is only important to this extent. (President's bell).

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: In offering a few remarks upon the debate, let me, first of all, refer to the suggestion that we should obtain more seats in the Medical Colleges outside the State. When we were affiliated to Madras University, we had a certain claim. We are allowed four seats per annum in Madras. That means that we have twenty students in Madras for whom we have to pay. Also, according to an older arrangement, we have two seats a year in Calcutta; so that we have altogether 30 students for whom we have to give subsidies in the Medical Colleges in Madras and Calcutta. That arrangement was made before this University came into being. Now that this University has come into being, I can only say that from my own experience of other Universities, we do not stand any chance of getting the existing number increased. The answer will be: "We gave you this little help when you had no University of your own. Now that you have a University of your own, we are afraid we cannot increase this number. You must start a medical faculty, as you are perfectly entitled to do in the University." The starting of a medical faculty, as of course the honourable members know, depends upon the permission of the Indian Medical Council. No University can start a medical faculty of its own without the approval of the Indian Medical Council and their approval depends entirely upon the adequate supply of hospital, clinical and other facilities for students to do their practical work. I feel, therefore, that perhaps with the revision of the hospital system in the State which was referred to earlier by some members of the House, it may be possible when up-to-date and perfectly equipped hospitals come into existence with facilities for clinical experience, maternity experience and the like, that a Medical Faculty could be opened. I feel that we shall have to wait till that day.

Now that we have got a University of our own I do not think that it is at all likely that other Universities will increase the seats, and I dare not raise that question now, because if the question was raised, they might turn round and question the number of students that we have at present.

MR. R. MADHAVAN NAIR: Will it be possible to reduce the fees for the Medical students?

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: The Government pay the full fees demanded by the College. In exactly the same way, we in the Engineering College here, reserve two seats for students from the Patiala State as a piece of inter-State courtesy, and those students pay their fees in full to the Engineering College.

The next point about which a great deal has been said is the accommodation in Hostels. There have been several questions about this and I have naturally looked into this matter carefully. While I agree that the difficulty of hostel accommodation is extremely acute, I was rather surprised to find that it is a problem of very recent origin. Only about three years ago this problem arose. Before then, our hostels were half-empty. It was difficult to get students to live in them. The Law College hostel had to be closed down because it was more popular among non-Travancoreans than among Travancoreans,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President]

and as a matter of fact, I find that people had to persuade students to go and live in hostels. Since, however, this food crisis become acute, people apparently find it more convenient to live in hostels where their rations are regular and guaranteed, and both parents and lodging housekeepers prefer not to have many people in the house, and thus there has been a rush for this hostel accommodation. One might naturally ask why, if this problem was so acute, it was not tackled before. The answer is that it is entirely a new problem altogether, and I feel that it may be only a temporary problem and that probably after the war, if we increase the hostel accommodation, we may again find the hostels half-empty and may have to use persuasion or compulsion in order to fill them. At the same time I do admit of course that at present.....

PRESIDENT: I take it, however, Mr. Pro-Vice-Chancellor, that a time might come when we may have to provide accommodation and ask every student to live in the hostel.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: It will be difficult for this University to exercise compulsion as some Universities do.

As I have said before, realising the acuteness of this problem, we first of all endeavoured to rent or buy houses. We had to find out whether any houses could be rented to us or sold. I also met some people who were the owners of houses which I thought we might either lease or buy. No houses were offered for sale, even though we were not going to haggle about prices.

In regard to houses to let, in spite of our efforts, we could not secure any. Apparently, people do not like to let their houses for hostels. I quite understand it, because it is one thing to let your house to a careful tenant who is going to return it in exactly the good condition in which he took it and it is another thing to let it to a batch of students who might not look after the property so carefully and might not hand it back in the same condition as it was received. However, we have been met with refusals at all stages. Therefore, the only alternative, as I have told the House in answer to a question the other day, is to build hostels, and the Chief Engineer is now preparing plans for building what may be called an extension, and this extension will be bigger than the present men's hostel The present hostel holds 107 occupants and the extension will accommodate between 200 and 250 students and this, we hope, will improve the position to a great extent in regard to men students. With regard to women students the only alternative is to build separate accommodation. We have not got at present sufficient land near the Women's College on which to build. Therefore, I have applied to Government to acquire the big circle of land in which the Women's College is situated. Honourable members will know that it is almost.....

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Sanction has been accorded by Government.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: Thank you, Sir. As honourable members know, the Women's College is surrounded by public roads on all sides, and the whole site is a very fine piece of ground in the middle of the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

town which I am rather keen to get for a University Campus. As soon as the land is acquired, part of it will be used for an extension of the Women's College hostel. I will ask the Chief Engineer to expedite this, because these two things will, I feel, go a long way to meet this rather acute need for accommodation.

The next item that has been raised is research. But as the Dewan-President has dealt at length with the whole work of the Research Department I will not take the time of the House by giving a catalogue of its achievements and the programme of its future work. I would, however, say this. We do realise that this Research Department in the University is rather a novelty, and it requires frequent expert advice. What we want now is a Commission consisting of the premier scientists in India who will come and see the institute and inspect what has been done. We shall lay all our cards on the table and tell them what achievements have hitherto been obtained so that they may value and criticise them. We want them also to help us in regard to the vital work that we should do in the future. At its last meeting held this month the Syndicate resolved to appoint such a Commission. I don't know when that Commission can come. We really must have the first rate men in India and we cannot afford second rate men. If we want a man like Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, we must have him and must wait until he can come. Travelling facilities are few and far between in these days, and travelling is so uncomfortable that I very much doubt whether in the near future we shall be able to get such a body of scientists. Most of them are doing war work and are very busy. I doubt whether we will be able to bring them together to Travancore in the immediate future. As soon as it is possible, we are going to have a first rate Commission to advise on the work of this Research Institute and its future programme.

There is another question which has been raised, about which I should say something, and that is, the reservation of seats for members of certain communities. Every possible and reasonable help should be given to members of backward communities in all fields of education, but I do not think that at the University stage we can possibly reserve some seats exclusively for any one community. Further, it is not done in other Universities.

MR. A. K. BHASKAR: Is the honourable member aware that certain seats are reserved in the Madras University for certain communities and even grants are made to them?

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: I don't think so; I have been a member of the syndicate of Madras University for ten years.....

MR. A. K. BHASKAR: In the Madras Engineering College or the Medical College?

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: None of these colleges, as I have explained before belongs to Madras University. The University of Madras does not make reservations for particular communities, and to do so would, I think, be contrary to the University's Act. Private colleges may perhaps be allowed to do that, but when this question was once examined, we were told that we could not legally reserve seats for members of certain communities to the deliberate exclusion of others

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT: I just now sent for the figures in regard to the Ezhava students in the University. They are as follows :—

Junior Intermediate	23
Junior B. Sc.	36

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: I do feel that every possible consideration, short of absolute reservation of seats which excludes members of other communities, should be given and that is what we do here. We do give the fullest possible consideration to members of backward communities who, being eligible for admission to colleges, make applications for admission. In answer to various questions made this week honourable members will see that almost 95% of the backward communities who applied have been admitted. They are not required to compete on equal terms with members of the more advanced communities. For instance, take University College. If members of backward communities are eligible for admission and apply for admission, the University gives definite instructions to the College authorities that they are not to be put on the same competition basis as obtains with members of more advanced communities, that the question of merit, the order of marks etc., should, in the case of eligible members of these communities, be waived and they should not be expected to compete on equal terms with other communities. The result of it is, as I said just now and members will have noticed from the statistics given, that almost in every case, 95% have been admitted into the various courses of studies. Take, for instance, the question that came this morning in regard to the Mahomedan students in University College. It was a case of 100% admission. You will find that ten were admitted out of 27 applicants. Out of this, several were not eligible and applied by mistake. Some were offered seats, but did not take them. Only ten among the rest were eligible and they were all admitted. Seats were kept for them. That I feel, is the right way of encouraging members of the backward communities.

With regard to the Engineering College, however, the situation is not quite the same. There, admission is made by examination. There is a written and a viva voce examination, and it is quite impossible to expect anybody who fails in those examinations to be successful in getting a Degree in Engineering, and it is no kindness to a member of any community to give him admission to the Engineering College unless he passes that test. As a matter of fact, we have had very tragic cases in the case of members of backward communities who have been admitted in spite of their failing in that test. We had three very tragic cases. A person who belonged to a backward community was admitted without passing the test. Of course, he ought not to have been admitted. Because of his special circumstances, he was promoted to each class, but at the end of five years, he left the college without taking a Degree. In the second case, the candidate spent three years and left in the middle. So it is no kindness when it comes to a professional career like Engineering.....

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will finish soon.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. A. K. BHASKAR: Is the honourable member aware that in the Madras Engineering college where backward communities are admitted they are also given school fees and even some pocket money?

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: I think perhaps I had better proceed to the question of the revision of pay in the Sanskrit college. One honourable member made reference to the recent revision of pay and the status of the members of the Sanskrit College. According to the former schedule, the Principal was on the same status as a first grade lecturer in University College, and according to the revision his revised pay is also on the standard of a first grade lecturer. I propose, in due course, to take up the question of the lowest paid servants there —those on Rs. 45-75—and I think that there is a case for some kind of help. I propose to take up their case and suggest that some of these lowest posts may be transferred to a higher grade. But I would call the honourable members' attention to the fact that you cannot possibly equate the Sanskrit College with University College, not merely for the reason that the strength of the Sanskrit College is 69 and that of University College 1,300, but also because.....

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know the number of students in the Engineering College?

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: I am dealing with the Sanskrit College.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Is it not far below 63?

PRESIDENT: How is it analogous? It is a professional degree.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: After all the students of the Sanskrit College are not under graduates of the University, and they do not have to pass the entrance examination of the University. They are not Matriculates of the University and the course of instruction given in the Sanskrit College does not lead to a University degree. The higher courses in Sanskrit are done in University College. We have honours and M.A. courses in Sanskrit in University College. Whether you call the Sanskrit College a college or not, you cannot possibly equate it with the status of University College.

(*President's Bell*)

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 13,50,000 under Demand XVII—Education—Government Grant to the Travancore University was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—EDUCATION.

MR. A. NARAYANAN TAMPI (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I move for the grant of Rs. 68,62,670 under Demand XVIII—Education—excluding grant to the Travancore University.

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 12 noon tomorrow.

The House rose for the day at 6 P. M.

S. VAIDYANATHA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly